

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

CRIMINAL NO. 09-321 (ADC)

LUIS ANTONIO MATOS-BATISTA,

Defendant.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Defendant Luis Antonio Matos-Batista was charged in a one count Information and has agreed to plead guilty to the only count. Count One of the Information states that: on or about August 26, 2009, in the District of Puerto Rico and elsewhere, and within the jurisdiction of this court, the defendant herein, did knowingly and unlawfully utter, possess, and use documents prescribed by statute or regulations as evidence of authorized entry into the United States, to wit: a Dominican Republic Passport number SE148XXXX containing a United States non immigrant visa foil number 5892XXXX, which the defendant knew to be forged or unlawfully obtained, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1546(a).

Defendant appeared before this Magistrate Judge on September 30, 2009, since the Rule 11 hearing was referred by the court. Defendant was provided with the Waiver of Indictment and a Waiver of Right to Trial by Jury, which he signed and agreed upon voluntarily after examination in open court, under oath.

Defendant indicated and confirmed his intention to plead guilty to Count One of the Information, upon being advised of his right to have said proceedings before a district judge

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of this court.¹ Upon verifying through defendant's statement his age, education and any relevant aspect as to the use of medication, drugs, alcohol or substance dependency, and psychological or psychiatric condition, to ascertain his capacity and ability to understand, answer and comprehend the interactive colloquy with this Magistrate Judge, a determination was made as to defendant's competency and ability to understand the proceedings.

Having further advised defendant of the charges contained in above-stated Count One of the Information, he was examined and verified as being correct that: he had consulted with his counsel, Victor J. González-Bothwell, from the Federal Public Defender's Office, prior to the hearing to enter a plea of guilty, that he was satisfied with the services provided by his legal representative and had time to discuss with him all aspects of the case, insofar, among other things, regarding the hearing to enter the plea, the consent to proceed before a United States Magistrate Judge, the content of the Information and Waiver of Indictment, and charges therein, his constitutional rights, and the consequences of the waiver of same.

Defendant was specifically apprised by this Magistrate Judge that, by entering a plea of guilty to the charges specified, he was waiving his right to a public, speedy, and a trial by jury constituted by twelve jurors who have to unanimously agree to a verdict. He was also waiving his right to be presumed innocent and for the government to meet the obligation of establishing his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Furthermore, he was waiving his right

¹ The form entitled Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge in a Felony Case for Pleading Guilty (Rule 11, Fed.R.Crim.P.) and Waiver of Jury Trial, signed and consented by both parties is made part of the record.

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during said trial to confront the witnesses who were to testify against him and be able to cross-examine them, through counsel at said trial, as well as present evidence on his behalf. He was also waiving the right to compel the attendance of witnesses and that subpoenas be issued to have them appear in court to testify. Defendant was specifically apprised of his right to take the stand and testify, if he so decided, or not to testify, and no inference or decision as to his guilt could be made from the fact if he decides not to testify. Defendant was also explained his right not to incriminate himself; that upon such a waiver of all above-discussed rights a judgment of guilty and his sentence were to be based on his plea of guilty, and he would be sentenced by the judge after considering the information contained in a pre-sentence report.

As to all the above, defendant provided an individualized and positive acknowledgment of each and every waiver and, with the assistance of his counsel, Attorney González-Bothwell, indicated he freely and voluntarily waived those rights and understood the consequences. During all this colloquy, defendant was made aware that he could freely request from this Magistrate Judge any additional clarification, repetition, or ask questions and that he may consult with his attorney at any given time as to any issue.

Defendant expressed his understanding of the penalties prescribed by statute for the offense as to which he was pleading guilty, including the term of imprisonment of not more than ten (10) years, and/or a fine not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000.00) dollars, and a term of supervised release of not more than three (3) years, in addition to a special assessment of one hundred dollars (\$100.00), per count, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 3013(a).

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Defendant has decided to participate in the “Standard 1500 Program” and has signed the appropriate plea letter. In exchange for entering a straight plea to the one count Information, the United States recommends that defendant be sentenced to time served or the lower end of the applicable guideline, whichever is greater. The parties will leave to the discretion of the court whether defendant may be sentenced to a term of probation.

Insofar as Count One as to which defendant already was aware of the maximum possible penalties, defendant was apprised that it was up to the sole discretion of the sentencing court what the sentence to be imposed on him will be. Defendant was specifically informed that if the sentencing court were to impose a sentence which turned out to be higher or more severe than the one he might be expecting, for said reason alone, defendant would have no grounds for the court to allow him to withdraw his plea of guilty.

Defendant was specifically informed that any sentencing calculations he could have discussed with his counsel were not binding for the sentencing court, but were only estimates of possible terms of his sentence, which could always be imposed, at the sole discretion of the court, up to the maximum penalties allowed by statute. The government, defendant, and his counsel also expressed they are aware the Sentencing Guidelines are no longer mandatory and are thus, considered advisory.

The government presented to this Magistrate Judge and to defendant, assisted by his counsel, a summary of the basis in fact for the offense charged and the evidence the government had available to establish, in the event defendant had elected to go to trial, the commission of the offense, beyond a reasonable doubt. Counsel and defendant

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acknowledged the evidence of the government was fully disclosed to them and previously discussed between them. Defendant was able to understand the explanation and agreed with the government's submission.

Defendant acknowledges that, since he is an alien, entering into this plea could have a negative effect upon his immigration status with the United States.

Having once more ascertained that defendant indicated not being induced to plead guilty, and was entering such a plea because in fact he is guilty, without any promises or predictions being made as to the sentence to be imposed by the court, defendant was informed that parole has been abolished under the applicable Sentencing Reform Act and that any sentence of imprisonment would be served, without him being released on parole.

Defendant was additionally informed that normally prior to sentence, the sentencing judge will have a pre-sentence report and that it would be made available to him, to his counsel and to the government, so that they be allowed to correct or object to any information contained in said report which was not accurate. Nonetheless, defense counsel stated defendant wanted to waive the pre-sentence report in order to be promptly sentenced.²

Defendant was informed that he can appeal his conviction if he believes that his guilty plea was somehow unlawful or involuntary or if there is some other fundamental defect in the proceedings which was not waived by his guilty plea. Defendant was also informed that he has a statutory right to appeal his sentence under certain circumstances

² Defense counsel was instructed to file a motion requesting the waiver of the Presentence Investigation Report and the expedited sentencing hearing for the presiding District Judge's consideration.

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particularly if the sentence is contrary to law. With few exceptions, any notice of appeal must be filed within ten (10) days of judgment being entered in the case.

Defendant was read in open court and shown the Information, provided an opportunity to see and examine same, indicating he availed himself of the opportunity to further discuss same with his attorney and then he positively stated that what was contained in Count One of the Information was what he had done and to which he was pleading guilty during these proceedings. Thereupon, defendant indicated he was pleading guilty to Count One of the Information in Criminal No. 09-321 (ADC).

This Magistrate Judge after having explained to defendant his rights, ascertaining that he was acting freely and voluntarily to the waiver of such rights and in his decision of pleading guilty under a straight plea, with full knowledge of the consequences thereof, and there being a basis in fact for such a plea, is recommending that a plea of guilty be entered as to Count One of the Information in Criminal No. 09-321 (ADC).

IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.

The sentence will be scheduled promptly, before Honorable Aida Delgado-Colón, District Court Judge.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 30th day of September of 2009.

s/ CAMILLE L. VELEZ-RIVE
CAMILLE L. VELEZ-RIVE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE